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3 ROCK-GARDENS



MODERN GARDENS, large or small, surely have some place where Alpine plants will thrive. If nature has not provided an ideal spot the ingenious gardener can easily furnish the essentials of rocks and soil.

Rock-gardens will express your "garden personality." You are not bound to follow a formal plan. You can arrange the Alpines to suit your own sweet will. You can select the families or varieties that you admire and want to live with.

Simple Rules for Building a Rock-Garden

LET us first make the statement that a "rockery" is *not* a rock-garden. A rockery is only a pile of stones, or may be a circle of stones with a little soil poured over the pile or dumped in the circle.

A rock-garden is a naturalistic arrangement, but nature never throws things around haphazard. Therefore make a definite plan for your garden, and don't throw the stones in a helter-skelter heap.

Select a location that is clean, in the open, and where the plants may get the sun most of the day. The best place is on a bank sloping down from the lawn; the second choice may be in a corner, or at the edge of the lawn. The rock-garden might be placed at the side of steps leading from one level to another. Never place it in the center of an open lawn. If it must be near the house, it is wise to use a screen of shrubbery.

Use rocks from your own neighborhood if you can get them. Do not use artificial material. Moss-covered stones are ideal, and any size and shape can be used.

Place the largest stones with the flat side on the ground. Fill crevices, and

level to top of the stones, with good soil, watering thoroughly to make it settle. Proceed with a second layer of stones, setting back to form a slope as in Fig. 1. Continue this process until the required height is reached. Not less than 3 inches

of soil should be available between the stones. Small stones may be placed between the large ones, as in Fig. 2. Let the stones incline to the back, and be sure they are surrounded by soil.

You are now ready for the plants. Make your selection from this list. At the end of two seasons the soil should be covered,

but the stones should never be overrun with plants. For best effect it is better to have many plants of a few varieties rather than a few plants of many kinds.

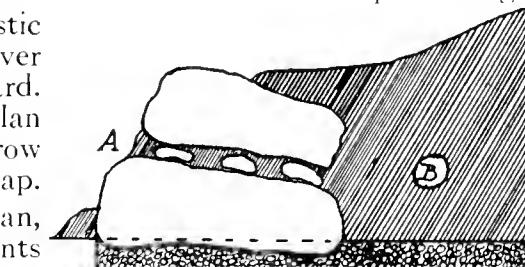


Fig. 2. Small stones in place

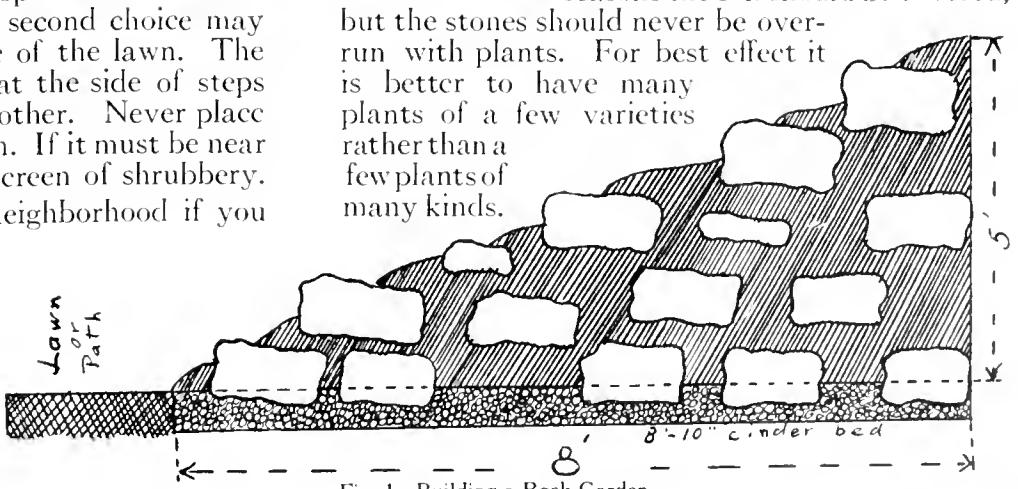
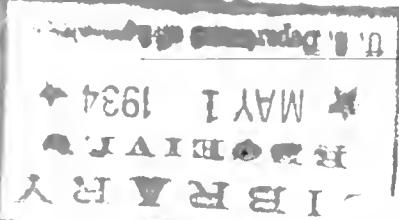


Fig. 1. Building a Rock-Garden

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Complete Catalogue Will Be Mailed on Request



Section 435½ P. L. & R.

Deciduous and Evergreen Shrubs

Native Deciduous Shrubs

Selecting shrubs for a rock-garden is a rather difficult matter. Many varieties are not at all suitable, detracting from the beauty rather than adding to the appearance of the garden. The three varieties here named are recommended for a rock-garden planting.

AZALEA canescens (A. rosea). Piedmont Azalea. A rare species, native to the mountains of North Carolina. The flowers are pink or rose and appear in the early spring before the foliage unfolds.

	Each	10
8 to 12 in., extra strong and bushy.....	\$1.00	6.25
10 to 12 in., extra-heavy, stocky clumps.....	1.25	10.00
1 to 1½ ft., X heavier, stocky clumps.....	1.65	14.00
1½ to 2 ft., XX heavier, stocky clumps.....	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 ft., extra-stocky clumps.....	2.50	22.50

VACCINIUM pallidum. Blue Ridge Blueberry. Undoubtedly the best of the Blueberries for ornamental planting along the rock-garden or in the shrub border.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft., extra-strong, clumps.....	\$1.00	7.00
2 to 3 ft., extra-strong, stocky plants.....	1.25	10.00
3 to 4 ft., extra-strong, stocky plants.....	1.50	11.50

ZANTHORHIZA apifolia. Yellow-root. Dwarf, seldom more than 2 feet tall. Flowers bronze-purple in early spring. Bark bright yellow. 10

	Each	10
3 to 6 in., strong plants.....	\$1.50	
6 to 12 in., strong plants.....	2.00	

Native Broad-leaved Evergreen Shrubs

ILEX glabra. Inkberry. Brilliant dark green foliage which remains throughout the winter. The glossy black berries are attractive to birds.

	Each	10
6 to 12 in., strong, nursery-grown plants.....	\$5.75	
12 to 18 in., strong, nursery-grown plants.....	\$1.25	10.00
18 to 24 in., strong, nursery-grown plants.....	2.00	15.00

KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel. A matchless native shrub with lustrous evergreen foliage throughout the year, and masses of pink- or rose-colored flowers in late spring and early summer. The plants here listed are nursery-grown.

	Each	10
6 to 12 in., well-developed.....	\$3.25	
6 to 9 in., clumps.....	\$1.25	10.50
9 to 12 in., transplanted clumps.....	1.75	14.00
12 to 18 in., specimen clumps.....	2.25	18.50
1½ to 2 ft., specimen clumps.....	2.50	24.00

LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium. Sand Myrtle. An attractive low-growing shrub for rock-garden planting. White or pinkish flowers in early spring. 6 to 12 in., transplanted clumps, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

L. prostratum. Allegheny Sand Myrtle. An unusual rock-garden shrub and equally useful in the border.

	Each	10
3 to 4 in., spreading clumps.....	\$5.00	
4 to 6 in., spreading clumps.....	\$0.75	6.25
6 to 9 in., spreading clumps.....	1.00	8.00

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei. Drooping Leucothoe. Shining green leaves change to brilliant bronze in early winter. Fragrant white flowers appear in early summer, in long sprays which are extremely decorative.

	Each	10
6 to 12 in., strong plants.....	\$3.25	
9 to 12 in., stocky clumps.....	\$1.00	8.50
12 to 18 in., stocky clumps.....	1.25	11.00
1½ to 2 ft., transplanted, heavy clumps.....	1.85	17.50
2 to 3 ft., transplanted, extra-heavy clumps.....	2.25	21.00

PIERIS floribunda. Mountain Andromeda. One of the most ornamental evergreen shrubs. Clusters of snowy white flowers appear in early spring.

	Each	10
4 to 6 in. plants.....	\$0.75	\$6.25
6 to 12 in., strong plants.....	1.00	9.00
9 to 12 in., stocky clumps.....	1.65	15.00

RHODODENDRONS

If care is taken in preparing the soil, Rhododendrons can be made to thrive in many situations. They are partial to acid soils, and where limestone prevails the condition can be corrected in a large measure by the addition of peat and a mulch of oak leaves which may be worked into the soil in spring.

RHODODENDRON carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron. Native to the high mountains of northwestern North Carolina, and the earliest flowering of the native sorts. The flowers are produced very freely and vary from light to dark pink.

	Each	10
4 to 6 in., nursery plants.....	\$4.25	
6 to 12 in., nursery plants.....	\$1.00	7.00
6 to 9 in., heavy clumps.....	1.50	12.75
9 to 12 in., extra-heavy clumps.....	1.85	17.50
1 to 1½ ft., specimen clumps.....	2.25	20.00
1½ to 2 ft., heavy specimen clumps.....	3.00	28.00

R. catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron. Hardest of all of the Rhododendrons, with dark green, showy foliage. In early summer the shrubs should be a mass of rosy purple flowers.

	Each	10
6 to 12 in., strong plants.....	\$4.00	
6 to 9 in., clumps.....	\$1.35	12.00
9 to 12 in., clumps.....	2.00	19.00
1 to 1½ ft., specimen clumps.....	2.75	24.00
1½ to 2 ft., heavy specimen clumps.....	3.35	30.00

R. maximum. Rosebay or Great Rhododendron. Superb plant for the background or a rock-garden. Large clusters of pinkish white flowers are borne in early July.

	Each	10
6 to 12 in., nursery plants.....	\$2.50	
6 to 9 in., clumps.....	\$1.00	8.50
9 to 12 in., heavy clumps.....	1.25	11.25
1 to 1½ ft., specimen clumps.....	1.90	17.00
1½ to 2 ft., extra specimen clumps.....	2.50	22.50